

Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the remedial action, including associated activities, of hazardous waste substances, pollutants, or contaminants pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), [\$9,978,000] \$9,855,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, sums recovered from or paid by a party in advance of or as reimbursement for remedial action or response activities conducted by the Department pursuant to section 107 or 113(f) of such Act, shall be credited to this account, to be available until expended without further appropriation: *Provided further*, That such sums recovered from or paid by any party are not limited to monetary payments and may include stocks, bonds or other personal or real property, which may be retained, liquidated, or otherwise disposed of by the Secretary and which shall be credited to this account: *Provided further, That from unobligated balances in the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, \$13,500,000, to be transferred to the Hazardous Substance Superfund Trust Fund, Environmental Protection Agency, to reimburse the costs incurred by the EPA at the Denver Radium Site, in full and complete satisfaction of the Department of the Interior's obligations under the Memorandum of Agreement, dated February 18, 1988, between the former Bureau of Mines and EPA regarding the Site (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004.).*

Justification of Major Proposed Language change

This appropriations language proposal is for fiscal year 2005 only and is designed to provide (1) clear authority for the transfer of unobligated balances to EPA, (2) to establish that the transfer will be to the Hazardous Substance Superfund Trust Fund at EPA, and (3) to ensure that the Department's liability to EPA at the Denver Radium site is fully and completely satisfied.

AUTHORIZATIONS

***The Comprehensive
Environmental Response,
Compensation and
Liability Act of 1980, as
amended by the
Superfund Amendments
and Reauthorization Act of
1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)***

Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. It requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean up releases of hazardous substances.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2003 Actual		2004 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2005 Budget Request		Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2004	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	3	9,913	4	9,855	0	0	0	-0	4	9,855	+0	-0
Central Hazardous Materials	3	9,913	4	9,855	0	0	0	0	4	9,855	+0	-0
Remedial Action - BLM	3	9,913	4	9,855	0	0	0	0	4	9,855	+0	-0
Remedial Action - FWS		0		0		0		0	0	0	+0	+0
Remedial Action - NPS		0		0		0		0	0	0	+0	+0
Remedial Action - GS		0		0		0		0	0	0	+0	+0
Remedial Action - BIA		0		0		0		0	0	0	+0	+0
Remedial Action - BOR		200										
Remedial Action - DOI (Solicitor's Office)									0	0	+0	+0
Remedial Action - Unallocated									0	0	+0	+0
3rd Party (non- add)	3	1,368	4	1,368	0		0		4	1,368	+0	+0

Activity: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

ACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2003 Actual Amount	2004 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2005 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2004 Amount
\$(000)	9,913	9,855	0	-0	9,855	-0
FTE	3	3	0	0	3	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Department of the Interior continues to face major demands regarding the cleanup of hazardous substance releases on Federal lands. These demands are largely due to non-Departmental hazardous materials releases from activities including; mining, landfills, agricultural activities, and other industrial uses. The illegal dumping of industrial, agricultural, and drug lab wastes, as well as the dumping of other wastes continues to add to the potential number of hazardous substance releases on these lands.

This appropriation includes funding to conduct response actions, remedial investigations/feasibility studies, and cleanups at sites where a release of hazardous substances (as defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act) has occurred for which the Department is the lead agency or for which it may be liable. Central Hazardous Material Funds may not be used to clean up releases of petroleum, solid waste, or State special wastes because these are not defined as CERCLA hazardous substances. Funds are appropriated to the BLM and are made available by allocation to other Department of the Interior bureaus. The BLM performs the budgeting and financial management operations for the account.

Funds will be used only for response/remedial activities, including maintenance and monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the remedial action. They are not intended to be used for the payment of judgments or the settlements of claims. In the Comptroller General of the United States' decision of November 29, 1993, it was maintained that awards against the U.S. to reimburse claimants for the government's share of response costs and natural resource damages paid or payable under CERCLA are payable from the permanent, indefinite Judgment Fund appropriation created by 31



Overview of mining site on BLM public lands in Arizona where cyanide contamination cleanup is occurring.

U.S.C. §1304 (1988), to the same extent as other litigative awards against the U. S.

From the inception of the CHF in 1995 through 2004, the Department has obtained an estimated \$150 million from cost-shared, cost-recovered, and in-kind work contributed by other parties. During this same period, the Department received \$97 million in CHF appropriations. Therefore, for those projects with potentially responsible parties (PRPs), the opportunity exists to leverage appropriated dollars by involving PRPs in site cleanups or by having PRPs reimburse the Department. These leveraged funds can, in turn, make the appropriated funds available for initiating cleanups at other sites where PRPs do not exist and for monitoring of remediation-completed sites. The number of bureau-nominated sites will continue to increase as bureaus address their inventory of contaminated sites.

In 2002, Environmental Liability was identified as an area of weakness in the Department's Annual Report on Performance and Accountability. In 2003, the Department, building on the structure of the CHF, initiated improvements to the determination of Environmental Liability. As a result of these improvements, the Department has identified approximately 260 sites that need to be addressed by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (the Superfund) and may require action under the CHF.

The Department conducted a CHF program review in 2003. This review was an independent third party assessment utilizing the National Contingency Plan as the operational benchmark. The NCP was used as the benchmark since it is required that cleanup actions must not be inconsistent with the NCP if the DOI pursues cost recovery or cost sharing with other parties. Additionally, the report evaluated the site cost estimation process. Key elements of the review are as follows:

- 1) The existing CHF process is consistent with the NCP and ensures the effective allocation of funds;
- 2) Improvements were suggested to enhance the rank ordering process, and the budget development and allocation process; and,
- 3) There is a need for more frequent updates of the project cost estimates.

The CHF is managed to accomplish the following:

- Protect public health and safety relative to uses and activities on Department lands and facilities;
- Provide a central account to accomplish or contribute to response actions, such as remedial investigation/feasibility studies and the cleanup of hazardous substance release sites;
- Provide consistency, direction, and coordination to the Department's hazardous materials management program;
- Improve Departmental oversight of contaminated site cleanups, and the subsequent monitoring and maintenance of remedial actions, to achieve cost-effective and timely response actions;
- Facilitate the optimal, cost-effective distribution of the Department's remediation resources for Interior's contaminated sites;
- Conduct hazardous material cleanup activities and the subsequent maintenance and monitoring of the remedial actions in a manner consistent with the National Contingency Plan and with land use and management plan objectives;
- Pursue aggressive cost recovery and cost-sharing actions with the parties responsible for contaminating Federal lands; and,
- Provide no-year funding to initiate and complete response, remediation, and subsequent maintenance and monitoring phases efficiently.



Cleanup of mine tailings contamination on public lands in Utah.

Project Selection Criteria - The Department of the Interior's highest priorities for remediation are assessed using five criteria:

- 1) Identifying risk to human health and the environment;
- 2) Utilizing innovative and/or accelerated approaches or technology;
- 3) Involving other PRPs in cost sharing;
- 4) Determining National Priorities List status (NPL - U.S. EPA's list of highly contaminated sites); and,

- 5) Determining the legal risk of the Department to fines and penalties if action is not taken. Legal risk may result from the existence of Federal or State judicial orders to clean up a site; statutory time frames that require mandatory compliance; or the existence of orders from States or EPA or a formal agreement among the Department, regulators, and/or potentially responsible parties.

The Department may undertake voluntary response action, and a State regulatory agency may monitor progress, to avoid legal risk at sites where NPL status is pending, or where response actions can or need to be taken at a site.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2005 budget request for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund is \$9,855,000 and 4 FTE. The Department of the Interior will continue cleanup or oversight activities at sites where work has progressed over several years, including the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in Illinois (FWS); Valley Forge National Historic Park in Pennsylvania (NPS); Grant-Kohrs Ranch in Montana (NPS); Lee Acres Landfill in New Mexico (BLM); Manning Canyon Tailings site in Utah (BLM); and, Sheep Dip Vats in Arizona (BIA). Work also will continue at sites initiated in 2003, including the Rip Van Winkle Mine, the Tybo Mine, and the Norse Windfall Millsite in Nevada (BLM); and, the Heinz NWR in Pennsylvania (FWS).

Program Management - The Department will continue its emphasis on improving project management and cost oversight of projects receiving CHF support. To this end, in 2003, the Department initiated an independent review of the CHF program. The review was conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and its purpose was to review and document the Department's objectives and procedures in administering the CHF, and evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

The Department is currently evaluating the results of the review, and is committed to continuing its efforts to improve the CHF program by implementing recommendations contained in the report. For example, the Department is working to finalize an evaluation method which can be used to better prioritize CHF sites, and a database to better track progress at CHF sites.

In addition, the Department continues to utilize the Reclamation's Construction Management Group, to evaluate each project and prepare a detailed project cost estimate. The initial phase of this cost estimation re-engineering process has been completed. The Department also re-evaluates its priority projects, such as the Crab Orchard NWR, on an annual basis to ensure project progress and efficient use of project funds. In addition to preparing cost estimates, the CMG has developed a CHF project schedule to track project progress and funds expended. This project schedule will be updated annually to include new projects and to reflect existing project progress.

The Department's continued work with the Department of Justice on the pursuit of PRPs will help to standardize record keeping among bureaus and agencies. Improved record keeping and project management will enhance the Department's efforts to recover costs and to engage in cost-sharing partnerships with PRPs. Furthermore, the Department also will continue to keep tight controls on the administrative overhead of the CHF. In 2005, it is anticipated that payment from the CHF for overhead will be only about five percent. In other words, 95 cents of every

CHF dollar will go directly to the field to address Departmental cleanup obligations and to address PRP partnerships or other forms of engagement.

**Use of Performance and Cost Management Data
in the Central Hazardous Materials Program**

Cleaning up releases of hazardous substances on DOI-managed lands protects DOI employees, public land visitors, and nearby communities, and addresses environmental threats to DOI-managed resources.

Performance measurement is dependent upon the stage of each project during a particular fiscal year, and final outcomes are only determined after an extended period of monitoring to gauge the efficacy of the remedy. While general conclusions about cost management are difficult because of the site-specific nature of these costs, the DOI has implemented measures to improve cost management, and to standardize measurement across the participating Bureaus. For example:

- Each CHF project has a detailed project cost estimate prepared to standardize cost estimating across the participating Bureaus and is then added to the CHF Master Project Schedule.
- The 2003 CHF program review recommendations regarding enhancements of the cost estimation process and the Master Project Schedule will be initiated.
- Better integration between the identification of a site as an environmental liability and its resolution through Bureau efforts or through the CHF will be enhanced.

Individual bureaus will continue to operate the balance of their hazardous materials programs using other funding sources, usually their operating accounts. Activities such as conducting preliminary assessments/site inspections, compliance assessments, emergency responses, cleaning-up hazardous materials other than CERCLA hazardous substances, and general non-CERCLA response training are not considered CERCLA response actions, and so are outside the scope of the CHF and are not funded by the CHF.

Cost Recovery - The Department will continue to conduct cleanups and to pursue legal action against potentially responsible parties; in part, because the CHF is authorized to receive past and future costs. Currently, the CHF is supporting four attorneys who work to recover past costs for sites where remediation is underway or completed, and to establish cost-sharing partnerships with PRPs whenever possible--an approach that is more cost-effective than relying solely on litigation. The goal is to obtain agreements with PRPs before remediation is implemented in order to reduce the up-front costs to taxpayers and the Department.

While the engagement of parties associated with the contamination of Departmental lands is increasingly successful, growing numbers of sites needing cleanup are being identified. The rise in CHF supported projects from 9 in 1995 to 34 is illustrative of this growth.

In 1998, the CHF began hiring attorneys to provide project specific legal support and to begin building the case work needed to successfully pursue cost recovery as well as cost sharing. Prior to 2002, cost savings to the CHF accrued primarily through cost sharing with potentially responsible parties (Refer to table below). These cost savings totaled approximately \$60

million. Beginning in 2002, overall cost savings began to see a significant cost recovery component.

Cost Recovery and Cost Sharing

Fiscal Year	Cost Recovery (\$000)	Cost Sharing (\$000)	Total (\$000)
2002	\$20,000	\$28,000	\$48,000
2003	\$6,600	\$25,000	\$31,600
2004	\$2,500 *	\$10,000	\$12,500 *

**indicates this is an estimated number*

2005 Proposed Transfer to EPA - In 2005, the Department proposes to transfer unobligated balances to the Environmental Protection Agency for the remainder of the Department's costs associated with the Bureau of Mines' Denver Radium (ROBCO) site cleanup. The Department's obligation at the ROBCO site was incurred due to operations of the Bureau prior to 1920. The Bureau of Mines entered into a cleanup agreement for the ROBCO site with EPA in 1987. The Bureau of Mines transferred \$11 million to EPA for site cleanup. The unobligated balances are available due to the Department's \$19.9 million recovery of past costs at the Cuyahoga Valley NP, the Krejci Dump site. The proposed change to the CHF appropriations language is designed to provide the authority for the transfer to EPA, to the Superfund account, and to make certain that the Department's liability to EPA is fully and completely satisfied.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2003, the Department exceeded most of its primary outputs. The Department's accomplishments are described below. Four of the primary outputs are directly related to on-site remediation/response actions. The remaining two outputs are driven by the department's efforts to identify and to involve parties responsible for the contamination of Departmental lands and facilities.

- The Department increased by five projects, the number of projects supported by the Central Hazardous Materials Fund. This increase was due in part to the department's successful cost recovery efforts.
- The Department increased by three projects, the number of sites where the remedy is complete, but long-term monitoring of the remedy is required. This increase was due to the successful construction of on-site remedies by the bureaus or by the responsible parties conducting remediation under departmental oversight.
- The DOI increased by five projects, the number of sites where the remedy was complete and follow up monitoring was no longer required. This increase was due to the successful installation of the remedy and the successful completion of long-term monitoring.
- The Department decreased by three the number of projects where on-going remediation is occurring. This decrease was due to the successful completion of remedies requiring no further action at Central Hazardous Materials Fund supported projects.

- The Department requires all CHF-supported projects to evaluate the viability of potentially responsible parties involved at the site. This increase of five projects represents the gradual growth of the CHF-supported projects.
- The DOI must allocate its limited resources to those projects where the viability of PRPs is significant or where the Department's liability is significant. PRPs accounted for \$31.6 million in recoveries and cost avoidance in 2003.

Other major accomplishments resulting from CHF funding included the following:

- Four new projects were added: Tybo Mine in Nevada (BLM); Rip Van Winkle Mill in Nevada (BLM); Norse Windfall Mine in Nevada (BLM); and the Heinz National Wildlife Refuge in Pennsylvania (FWS);
- The Department's pursuit of parties associated with the contamination of the following six sites resulted in the recovery of approximately \$3 million: Yosemite El Portal Mine and Mill Site in California (NPS); Valley Forge Historical Site in Pennsylvania (NPS); Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge site in Illinois (FWS); Harding landfill in the Great Swamp NWR in New Jersey; Sachuest NWR in Rhode island (FWS); and Krejci Dump site in the Cuyahoga National Park, Ohio (NPS). In addition, approximately \$5 million in clean-up costs were avoided at the Manning Canyon site in Utah through an agreement with PRPs (BLM); and,
- Cleanups were completed at five projects: Wapato Irrigation, WA (BIA); El Dorado Mill, CA (NPS); Veta Grande Mill, NV (BLM); Fort Egbert Dump, AK (BLM); Prime Hook NWR, DE (FWS).

The following are examples of collaborative and cooperative management activities and projects that will continue to be funded by the CHF:

- Crab Orchard NWR (IL): The existing cost sharing agreements with PRPs have resulted in a cost savings of over \$30 million. Additional cost sharing agreements are anticipated in 2004; and,
- Valley Forge NHS (PA): After consultation between NPS, the Department, and the State of Pennsylvania, the State has begun remedial investigation studies at the site. This effort by the State will result in a cost savings of approximately \$1million.

2004 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM will meet the 2004 targets in the 2004 Justifications, as follows:

- Negotiating settlements at two sites: Lee Acres Landfill in New Mexico (BLM) and Crab Orchard NWR in Illinois (FWS).
- Continuing work at the Valley Forge National Historic Park in Pennsylvania (NPS).
- Continuing work at the Cuyahoga Valley National Park in Ohio (NPS). Cleanup is currently being conducted by the Potentially Responsible Party. This cleanup is being pursued under the terms of a multi-party legal settlement.
- Continuing work at the Prime Hook NWR in Delaware (FWS). The DOI has completed construction of the remedy of this site and is monitoring the efficacy of the remedy.

For the following targets, the BLM has revised the targets submitted as part of the 2004 Budget Justifications, as follows:

- Negotiating settlements at the Washington Gas Light in DC project (NPS). This project was not initially planned in the 2004 Budget Justification. This project is now on the agenda because the DOI is entering active negotiations with the Potentially Responsible Party to address contamination on NPS lands.
- Continuing work at the Poplar Point –Architect of the Capitol site in the District of Columbia (NPS). This is no longer a target for DOI because this site is now being addressed by the DC government.
- Continuing work at the Fort Egbert Dump in Alaska (BLM), and Wapato Irrigation in Washington (BIA). These sites are no longer targets for DOI because DOI completed all CHF-eligible cleanup and study work at these sites.
- Completing cleanups at three sites: Manning Canyon in Utah (BLM), Lee Acres Landfill in New Mexico (BLM), and Navajo Sheep Dip Vats in Arizona (BIA).

Recoveries of past costs are anticipated to exceed \$2.5 million at four sites: Crab Orchard NWR, IL (FWS), Palmerton Zinc, PA (Appalachian Trail, NPS), Kreci Dump, OH (Cuyahoga Valley NP, NPS), and Harding Landfill, NJ (Great Swamp NWR, FWS).

LISTING AND WORK SUMMARY OF 2003 CHF-APPROVED PROJECTS

The following table summarizes the planned work on projects that were approved for funding in 2003. Most of these projects will continue to be active in 2005.

Bureau	Project	Planned FY 2003 Site Summary / Work
BIA	Tar Creek, OK (NPL)	NPL site. Lead, cadmium and other heavy metals in tailings.
	Idaho Phosphate Mines	Large regional selenium cleanup under State lead. Mostly USFS lands with some public and tribal lands.
	Sheep Dip Vats, AZ	Pesticide contaminated soils. EPA and tribal priority. Remediation ongoing.

BLM	Atlas Asbestos, CA (NPL)	Delisted NPL site. DOI involvement is long-term monitoring of remedy.
	Ute-Ulay Mill, CO	High levels of heavy metals in tailings and soil. Work last year delayed due to cleanup on adjacent lands.
	Tyro Mill, AZ	Cyanide, arsenic and lead in tailings and mine wastes.
	Idaho Phosphate Mines	Large regional selenium cleanup under State lead. Mostly USFS lands with some public and tribal lands.
	Lee Acres Landfill, NM (NPL)	Closed landfill. ROD pending. Site is undergoing natural attenuation. Clean-up completion expected in FY 2004.
	Pine Creek Mines, ID (NPL)	Included in Lower Coeur d'Alene NPL site. Continued remediation of heavy metals in mine tailings.
	Tybo Mill Site, NV	Mill site impoundment with severe acid mine drainage mobilizing arsenic, cadmium, lead and zinc. Drainage improvements and capping.
	Rip Van Winkle Mine, NV	High levels of heavy metals and arsenic in acid forming mine wastes.
	Norse Windfall Mill Site, NV	Shallow groundwater with abandoned process chemicals and breached heap leach. Chemicals of concern are mercury, cyanide, arsenic and heavy metals.
	Manning Canyon, UT	High levels of arsenic and heavy metals in tailings and soil. Clean-up initiated in August 2002. Remedy will include stabilization of mine tailings.
	Yerington Mine, NV	Remediation of open pit copper mine. Active engagement of PRP, U.S. EPA, tribal interests and state.
	Black Rock Mine, CA	Cyanide and lead in tailings and mine wastes. Ongoing PRP search
	Red Devil Mine, AK	Mercury mine cleanup completed. New source area being investigated.
	Caseltan Tailings, NV	Heavy metals in tailings. Work delayed to explore feasibility of mining company-proposed tailings reprocessing.
	Hillside Mine, AZ	Tailings and mine wastes high in arsenic and other heavy metals. Work delayed due to establishment of partnerships with State and PRP.
FWS	Crab Orchard NWR, IL (NPL)	NPL site. Former Illinois Ordnance plant. 7 OUs. PCBs, explosives, solvents, heavy metals. Largest CHF project. Active PRP negotiations and pursuit.
	Heinz-Tinicum NWR, PA (NPL)*	Closed landfill. Private PRPs are conducting RI/FS.
	Sachuest NWR, RI	Closed landfill on the ocean. Lead release. Active negotiations with local government to share remediation costs. State priority.
	Prime Hook NWR, DE	Lead contamination from adjacent private gun club. Hot spot remediation. PRP analysis.
NPS	Cuyahoga Valley NP (Krejci Dump), OH	Major industrial waste dump. Heavy metals, PCBs, solvents. Oversight of cleanup to be conducted by private parties.
	Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS, MT (NPL)	Park and some public land are contaminated with arsenic, lead, copper, zinc and cadmium. Park is coordinating cleanup needs with U.S. EPA. NPS and BLM working together.
	Grand Canyon NP (Orphan Mine), AZ	Abandoned uranium mine. Radionuclide and heavy metals release. Negotiating with PRP to remediate site.
	Valley Forge NP, PA	Large quantities of asbestos and other hazardous substances. Agreement for State to do site studies.

USBR	El Dorado Mine, CA	Mercury contaminated mill site cleanup. No viable PRPs.
	Morningstar Mine, CA	Abandoned heap leach. Cyanide and heavy metals release. Remediation of heap pile.
	Matheson Mill, CA	Adjacent to Iron Mountain NPL site. Arsenic and lead mobilized by acid mine drainage.
	Topock, CA	Gas pipeline compressor station. Chrome VI released on adjacent DOI lands. PRP conducting cleanup.

*Site is new in FY 2003.

LISTING AND STATUS OF ALL CHF-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

The following table summarizes the status of all hazardous substance release sites that have received CHF funding since inception of the Fund in 1995.

Bureau	Site Name	State	New Sites In 2003/2004	Ongoing Site	Remediation Complete, Ongoing Monitoring	Remediation Complete
BIA (4)	Tar Creek, (NPL)	OK		X		
	Idaho Phosphate Mines (Gay Mine)	ID		X		
	Wapato Irrigation	WA				X
	Sheep Dip Vats	AZ		X		
BLM (25)	Atlas Asbestos (NPL)	CA			X	
	Monite Dynamite	NV			X	
	Basin Monitoring Areas	MT				X
	Ute-Ulay Mill	CO		X		
	Tyro Mill	AZ		X		
	Idaho Phosphate Mines	ID		X		
	Lee Acres Landfill (NPL)	NM		X		
	Murtaugh Landfill	ID			X	
	Pine Creek Mines (NPL)	ID		X		
	Tybo Mill Site	NV	X			
	Rip Van Winkle Mine	NV	X			
	Norse Windfall Mill Site	NV	X			
	Manning Canyon	UT		X		
	Yerington Mine	NV		X		
	Mosby Refinery	MT				X
	Veta Grande Tailings	NV				X
	Kabba Texas Mine	WA				X

Bureau	Site Name	State	New Sites In 2003/2004	Ongoing Site	Remediation Complete, Ongoing Monitoring	Remediation Complete
	Oroville Landfill	WA				X
	Black Rock Mine	CA		X		
	Red Devil Mine - retort	AK			X	
	Red Devil Mine – new source area	AK		X		
	Caselton Tailings	NV		X		
	Jacobs Smelter	UT	X			
	Topock Compressor	CA		X		
	Hillside Mine	AZ		X		
FWS (9)	Crab Orchard NWR (NPL)	IL		X		
	Heinz-Tinicum NWR (NPL)*	PA		X		
	Sachuest NWR	RI		X		
	OU3, Great Swamp NWR	NJ			X	
	Harding Landfill, Great Swamp NWR	NJ			X	
	Prime Hook NWR	DE			X	
	Iroquois NWR	NY				X
	Klamath Marsh NWR	OR			X	
NPS (13)	Grassy Island	MI	X			
	Cuyahoga Valley NP (Krejci Dump)	OH		X		
	Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS (NPL)	MT		X		
	Grand Canyon NP (Orphan Mine)	AZ		X		
	Valley Forge NP	PA		X		
	Ft Sumter NHS	SC			X	
	Barney Circle	DC			X	
	Palmerton Zinc	PA		X		
	El Dorado Mine	CA				X
	Redoubt Brannon	TN				X
	Kenilworth Park	DC		X		
	AOC	DC		X		
	Washington Gas Light	DC		X		
USBR (2)	Morningstar Mine	CA		X		
	Matheson Mill	CA		X		
Total # of sites		53	5	29	10	9

Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Planned: Budget Justifications	2004 Planned: Revised Final	2005 Planned	Change in Performance (2004 : 2005)	2008 Long Term Target
Land Contamination: Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on DOI [BLM] managed land.	4	5	3	3	3	+0	3
# remediation/response projects, total	48	53	57	57	60	+3	69
# remediation/response projects in monitoring and long term maintenance	7	10	11	11	12	+2	15
# remediation/response projects completed; no further action needed	4	9	9	9	10	+1	12
# remediation/response projects on-going	38	35	37	37	38	+1	42
# evaluations of potentially responsible parties	49	54	57	57	60	+3	69
# hazmat cost avoidance and/or recoveries	14	15	17	17	19	+2	22

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